Pages 1 - 49

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable James Donato, Judge

MAXIMILIAN KLEIN, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS. NO. C 20-08570-JD

META PLATFORMS, INC., formerly) known as Facebook, Inc.,

Defendant.

San Francisco, California Thursday, August 11, 2022

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiffs: BATHAEE DUNNE LLP

> 445 Park Avenue - 9th Floor New York, New York 10022

BY: YAVAR BATHAEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BATHAEE DUNNE LLP 901 S MoPac Expy Plaza I - Suite 300 Austin, Texas 90071

BY: BRIAN J. DUNNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

QUINN, EMANUEL, URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP

865 South Figueroa Street - 10th Floor

Los Angeles, California 90017

KEVIN Y. TERUYA, ATTORNEY AT LAW BY:

BRANTLEY I. PEPPERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

(APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

Reported By: Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RMR, RDR, FCRR

Official Reporter, CSR No. 12219

1	APPEARANCES:	(CONTINUED)	
2	For Plaintiffs	:	OUTAIN DWANIER UDOUGADE
3			QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP
4		DW.	191 N. Wacker Drive - Suite 2700 Chicago, Illinois 60606
5		BY:	STEPHEN A. SWEDLOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW
6			LEVIN SEDRAN AND BERMAN LLP 510 Walnut Street - Suite 500
7		BY:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 KEITH J. VERRIER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
8			SCOTT AND SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP 156 S. Main Street - PO Box 192
9		DV.	Colchester, Connecticut 06415
10	For Defendant:	BY:	AMANDA LAWRENCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW
11	FOI Delendant:		WILMER, CUTLER, PICKERING, HALE
12			& DORR LLP 2600 El Camino Real Suite 400
13		DV	Palo Alto, California 94306
14		BY:	SONAL N. MEHTA, ATTORNEY AT LAW
15			WILMER, CUTLER, PICKERING, HALE & DORR LLP
16			7 World Trade Center 250 Greenwich Street
17		BY:	New York, New York 10007 DAVID Z. GRINGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
18	7.1 D	no i o	
19	Also Present:	Eric	Meiring
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Thursday - August 11, 2022 1 11:50 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 -000-4 5 THE CLERK: Calling Civil 20-8570, Klein versus Meta Platforms. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, please state your appearances for 8 THE CLERK: the record. 9 10 (No response.) 11 THE CLERK: Somebody? MS. MEHTA: Good morning, Your Honor. Sonal Mehta on 12 behalf of the defendant Meta Platforms, Inc. With me is my 13 colleague David Gringer, and in-house counsel from Meta, Eric 14 15 Meiring. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. SWEDLOW: Good morning, Your Honor. 18 Swedlow on behalf of Plaintiff Klein and putative class. 19 I think I'll just let you introduce yourself, if that's 20 okay. 21 THE COURT: Sure. MR. BATHAEE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 22 Bathaee of Bathaee Dunne LLP on behalf of the advertiser class. 23 That's Klein; right? THE COURT: 24 MR. BATHAEE: Yes, Your Honor. 25

```
1
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. All right.
              MR. BATHAEE: I'm with -- I'm sorry.
 2
          Go ahead, Brian.
 3
              MR. DUNNE: Brian Dunne of Bathaee Dunne LLP on behalf
 4
 5
     of the advertiser putative class in Klein as well.
              MR. TERUYA: Kevin Teruya from Quinn Emanuel for the
 6
     consumer class. Good morning, Your Honor.
 7
              MR. PEPPERMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Brantley
 8
     Pepperman from Quinn Emanuel for the putative consumer class.
 9
10
              THE COURT: All right.
              MS. LAWRENCE: Amanda Lawrence from Scott & Scott in
11
     the Klein matter on behalf of the advertising class, please.
12
              THE COURT: More?
13
              MR. VERRIER: Keith Verrier from Levin Sedran and
14
15
     Berman on behalf of the advertiser class.
16
              THE COURT: Okay. Good.
          Who is going to take the lead on the plaintiffs' side for
17
18
     the --
              MR. SWEDLOW: I was going to, but I didn't know if you
19
20
     want to --
21
          (Reporter interrupts for clarification of the record.)
              THE COURT: Well, I just had a couple of questions
22
     about the motion to dismiss. Yeah.
23
24
              MR. SWEDLOW: Okay.
25
              MR. BATHAEE: Good morning, Your Honor --
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

```
THE COURT:
                    Let me ask you -- we're just talking about
the advertisers here now. The consumers are, I guess, already
off to the races.
     What is -- I'm having trouble understanding, for the
advertisers, what the relevant market is for the Section 2
claims.
        MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, the relevant market is the
social data market. It's -- oh, I'm sorry. Sorry.
                                                    Social
advertising market.
         THE COURT: I almost fell out of my chair. I thought
that was --
        MR. BATHAEE: I'm sorry.
        THE COURT:
                    This is why I'm asking.
        MR. BATHAEE: I'm sorry.
                    That's all right.
        THE COURT:
        MR. BATHAEE: It's the social advertising market and
there's a social data targeting barrier to entry surrounding
it.
        THE COURT: And I hear the words. I don't understand
the market.
     So who is in the social advertising market? Who are
the -- who are the players?
        MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, we identify LinkedIn, for
example; Twitter. These are members of the submarket from the
general online advertising market.
```

THE COURT: All right. But, as I understand -- and you need to jump in because your complaint is like a novel. It goes on. I'm not necessarily criticizing it. It is a little overlong. I am it criticizing it.

I just -- I'm having trouble understanding -- I know

Section 2 fairly well -- it's one of my favorite areas -- and

I'm having a hard time understanding the relevant product

market. It looks to me like you're dangerously close to saying

the relevant product market is Facebook.

I'm going to say a Facebook because I'm old and I'm having trouble adjusting to Meta, but you understand what I'm saying.

MR. BATHAEE: I do.

THE COURT: So I don't really get it.

And then there's the weirdness of also you come very close to saying it's Facebook, that's the relevant market; which is a doubtful proposition to my mind. I'm not saying it's the end of the world. I'm just going to need some explaining. But you also make the strange -- after that premise, the strange statement that Facebook has only an 83 percent share of its own market.

So help me out. Because this is a critical fact, you know, whether you're going to go ahead or not, in order to monopolize, you have to have a relevant product market. I don't care about the U.S. right now; that may come into play later. So don't worry about geography. I'm just talking about

1 | the product.

So I don't understand how you're defining that market. It doesn't look like a market that I've seen defined by the usual standards which is, you know, interchangeable products, and here are the competitors, and other factors. So spell it out for me.

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, it's not a Facebook market. We have Twitter, Snapchat, TikTok -- TikTok has entered much later, since 2020. These are all competing for a special kind of advertising, and that's the kind that targets advertising based on information exchanged between users, and information that allows propagation of content.

So it's a very distinct submarket of the general advertising market. And as Judge Koh recognized in the first motion to dismiss, it has been thoroughly pled, and market power has been pled.

THE COURT: Koh is not here anymore. You've got me.

MR. BATHAEE: I understand.

THE COURT: It would be a lot better to address my concerns.

MR. BATHAEE: Of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Here's where I'm getting hung up. I mean,
I don't -- everybody on the online industry has been using
targeted ads from day one. That's how they monetize their
products. That's why people don't have to pay for anything.

So I just -- it's not at all clear to me how you're defining the handful of people in the relevant product marketing to be YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and TikTok.

I'm also -- just as a side thought, I mean, it's hard to see that there are any meaningful barriers of entry when TikTok has come on the scene and had such a significant impact on eating up Facebook's market share. That doesn't suggest that they're a particularly good monopolist if they're not able to exclude competition; which is the definition of a monopolist. And everybody else in the world has used this targeted advertising from day one of the Internet. That's a little bit of an exaggeration, but not much.

So I'm not seeing it.

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, you're right that there is targeted advertising. But what the difference is between social advertising is it uses a specific kind of data. Now, I can distinguish it, I mean, by looking at Google, for example. When you enter a search -- right? -- when you talk about a search, someone gives you a query and that query is used to target advertising. Social advertising is context-based. It's about people interacting with each other and content propagating. You don't have -- you don't have something like a query where you know exactly what the user wants.

And, in fact, our complaint makes this very point.

You have a funnel. Google's way close to the point of -the point of conversion, as they call it. Facebook is not.

Facebook is way up here and needs much more data and very specific data to target its advertising.

Now, as for TikTok, during the most of our monopolization period -- and I think our claims pretty much stops around 2020 -- there is a significant barrier to entry. And TikTok got past it exactly how we say you need to, and that is through a critical mass of social data.

And if you don't have it, you're not going to get past it.

And TikTok is very well funded. Extremely well funded. And --

THE COURT: Let me -- if I might just jump in.

I just don't understand why that's a market in the antitrust sense. Okay? So Facebook has to do a little more sleuthing to figure out that 10 photos of a user on a golf course indicates that she likes to golf. Okay. I get that.

Whereas, if you're on Google and the user types in "women's golf clubs," you know right away that's the issue.

But why, I don't see why that's -- I mean, everybody is doing it, maybe in slightly different ways, but they're still an advertiser. Your clients are still bargaining with all of those entities to reach the audience. Some have more direct, like Google. Some are more reading tea leaves, as you say, from Facebook's end. But they're all in the market.

And if you do that, I mean, isn't -- doesn't Facebook's

share of the market drop well below 50 percent?

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, the important point for a defined market is cross-elasticity of demand; the fact that products are interchangeable. And we pled significant facts that they are not interchangeable. An advertiser that advertises on Google has completely different criteria, completely different expectations, completely different breadth than someone who advertises, for example, on the social media platform. And that's because the level of targeting is extremely different. You can target by age, by demographic, by content exchanged, by interest; and you can't do that generally with Google, with a Google search.

And, Your Honor, the *Brown Shoe* factors, I think one of them is: Does -- do people generally consider these different?

And we've pled tons of facts that this is completely viewed as a different kind of product. They're not interchangeable. If -- and we plead as much because it is one thing to enter something into a search term, buying a search a term, targeting ads that way. And it's another thing to pick exactly the kind of people you want to see that ad with specificity. They're not interchangeable products.

Now, they become sort of interchangeable by 20- -- by 2019, when the Jedi Blue agreement kicks in. And that's exactly why they cut that deal.

THE COURT: What happens in 2019?

1 MR. BATHAEE: The Jedi Blue agreement in 2018 --THE COURT: Jedi, J-E-D-I? 2 MR. BATHAEE: That's right, Your Honor. 3 That's an agreement between Google and Facebook --4 5 THE COURT: Oh, that. MR. BATHAEE: -- to divide markets, essentially. And 6 7 that's because the markets were starting to converge. **THE COURT:** That's the Section 1 claim; right? 8 MR. BATHAEE: That's also a Section 2 claim, Your 9 It's an agreement that's --10 Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Before we get too far down -- I understand what you're saying. 12 What about TikTok? I mean, it seems like a pretty porous 13 barrier to entry if this upstart can come out of nowhere --14 15 which it literally did -- and turned out to the product that 16 everybody under the age of 25 wants to be on. MR. BATHAEE: Well, they traversed the barrier to 17 entry in precisely the way the complaint says, AI and 18 That's very expensive. That's not something you 19 targeting. can do. For example -- and we say this in the complaint -- to 20 train a large language model, for example, you have to spend 21 tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in GPU and computing 22 23 There are very few people that can pull that off; and TikTok did in 2020 and they were heavily bankrolled to do it. 24 And there is a distinction between use an uses and ad 25

money. And that's the important point. It's not -- it's not necessarily that TikTok, its uses may be interchangeable, but it's -- sorry. Its uses may not be interchangeable, but the ad money may be. And we're talking about product market. So TikTok, you slide through videos and it learns exactly what you want and what you are interested in. That's not -- that is not what Facebook did for many years.

THE COURT: I'm not -- listen. I don't use social media -- as a principled matter -- because I'm a federal judge; but I have seen TikTok. And I don't think -- TikTok is a lot closer to Facebook than Google in terms of the information that people are posting.

And it may have been expensive. It may have been back-breaking labor; I don't know. The fact is, a major competitor entered this market at a time when you-all are saying in the complaint that Facebook had dug a moat around the castle. And I just -- it's hard to see how the barriers to entry are plausible when you have these kinds of things happening.

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, TikTok comes way later than most of our allegations. In fact, our allegations stop before TikTok's entry. It's very different than the consumer case, I think, that may be all the way through. The advertiser case stops before TikTok enters because the exclusionary acts stop.

Now, is the barrier to entry same in 2020 as it was in 2018 or 2019? It's very different. And in 2017 or 2016, for example, when, for example, Google bought DeepMind, and there is this AI revolution, that's a very -- that's a much more powerful barrier to entry because you have feedback loops. You have network effects that are on steroids by then. And it gets worse and worse by '17, '18, '19; which is exactly why in 2018, Facebook had to cut that deal with Google.

Google had far more sophisticated artificial intelligence and machine learning. They couldn't keep up anymore. And so the barrier to entry, by the time TikTok enters, is a very heavy AI one. And earlier, it's not heavily AI. And it is a very different barrier to entry and -- by the time TikTok enters. And by then, our exclusionary acts essentially end.

We're talking about -- we're talking about the four years between -- before 2020, before 2019. And there it is actually -- you can -- we pled facts that no one could traverse that barrier to entry and, in fact, Google+ tried.

THE COURT: In your view, Meta's monopoly power ended in 2019.

MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, it may well have. We don't know. And that is a completely fact-based question. And by 2020 -- by 2020, we were looking at completely different things driving --

THE COURT: What happened to Meta?

I want to hear from Ms. Mehta in just a moment. 1 2 But what -- what happened to Facebook's pricing after TikTok erupted? 3 MR. BATHAEE: Our complaint doesn't cover that because 4 5 our claims don't cover that point. But we can -- we do cover, during our relevant period, 6 7 prices going up almost exponentially. There's a graph in the complaint showing that. And the fact that they can raise 8 prices and no one can do a thing about it is direct evidence of 9 the barrier to entry. 10 11 And, in fact, Your Honor, the fact that they cut a deal with Google when the markets started to converge is also 12 evidence of that barrier to entry and that submarket. And 13 the -- these two points, Your Honor, are highly factual points, 14 15 and we plead them in complete detail. 16 Now, maybe Facebook comes back and says: Look, TikTok 17 destroyed our monopoly in 2020. Well, they need to prove that and they need to prove that 18 affects -- that affects the overcharge that occurred during our 19 relevant period, when there was exclusionary conduct targeting 20 the issues -- targeting our clients, the advertisers, what made 21 22 them pay the higher price.

THE COURT: Just -- okay. I mean -- just one last question.

We don't have that issue with TikTok.

23

24

Look, you're probably going to be safe just because these are factually intensive. I'm just highly doubtful about a number of these. Who knows. Maybe you're right; I need to see the evidence, probably. But how -- what was the means of excluding competition during those -- what is it 2015 to 2019; who did Facebook exclude from the advertisers?

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, there's several --

THE COURT: They were the only show in town is basically what I hear you saying. So where else would you spend your advertising dollars but Facebook? That's not

exclusionary. That's, in old-fashioned terms, a natural

monopoly from a first-mover in the industry.

MR. BATHAEE: Well, Your Honor, there are several exclusionary acts. In fact, that's the centerpiece of our complaint.

They scuttled their own platform to get rid of their competition. But that left them vulnerable, because the way they were getting data to target people and ads was through these people in their platform. So someone would build an app for Facebook's platform, and that would give them data. So what did they do? They entered data-sharing agreements with all of these people; and they're exclusive. There's not -- as they say, these nonexclusive agreements. They're agreements to use Facebook's APIs, or put ads, pump ads into Facebook in exchange for continued access --

THE COURT: I saw all that. I'm just at a higher level. How did that exclude a competitor?

MR. BATHAEE: How does Snapchat compete when it doesn't have enough data to traverse that barrier to entry?

They can't do the same targeting as Facebook --

THE COURT: Probably the same way TikTok did. I mean, Snapchat just chose not to do that.

MR. BATHAEE: Snapchat didn't do that for years and years. In the same way TikTok did it, why didn't they do it? There's no evidence. TikTok came in with an elephant-like amount of funding, and came into a very different market by 2020, one that we are not -- it's not at issue for advertisers.

And so if Snap could do it, it would have done it. Snap actually looked so good that Facebook cloned it. Facebook cloned it. It was that powerful and still could not traverse the data targeting barrier to entry.

Because it's not just data, Your Honor, it's also the ability to target, and that requires machine learning and requires AI. And no one else could do it without a critical mass of data and a critical mass of technology. And all of this is pleaded with detail in the complaint, including the very particulars of the technology needed and the types of, as we say, signal which is a particular type of social data needed to power that technology. That's not easy to get. Snap didn't have it; Twitter didn't have it; LinkedIn didn't have it.

And TikTok eventually pulled it off. And they pulled it off, Your Honor, maybe -- we don't know, and this is factual -- in a sort of innovative way; right? In TikTok, you're able to sort of -- they learn from you. They learn from your behavior. They sit there and they look at every video you liked and you just keep swiping. No one else had that.

So maybe they innovated into the space. That actually does happen. It happened with Microsoft in 2000. It doesn't mean Microsoft didn't have a monopoly well before then and abused it. It doesn't mean Microsoft didn't unlawfully maintain it for years.

We have something similar here. TikTok enters the market in 2020, well after, we argue, the exclusionary conduct ended. We don't argue that TikTok, by then, has much to do with the exclusionary acts of the monopoly maintenance for those prior years. And when TikTok comes in, there are heavy fact issues including: Did TikTok innovate? Did TikTok have massive amounts of funding, data, and AI to traverse the data targeting barrier --

THE COURT: It may have cost the fortune of Croesus; it doesn't matter. If you can get in, you can get in. That means that there is no monopoly power to exclude competition.

But, Ms. Mehta, you have been waiting patiently. I would like to hear your view on the relevant market.

MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

```
So you won't be surprised to hear that my view is similar
 1
     to your view, which is -- or at least the questions --
 2
              THE COURT:
                         Let me just jump in. I'm expressing some
     tentative thoughts.
 4
 5
              MS. MEHTA:
                         Fair enough. And I agree with that.
          So -- but I do have some of the same questions you have,
     and we've presented those questions each time the social
 7
     advertising market has come up.
 8
          Judge Freeman had some of the same questions in the Reveal
 9
     Chat One opinion in which she pressed on this very issue, in
10
11
     light of Hicks; right?
          And what we are hearing today is precisely the type of
12
     contriving of a market that is going to cause fundamental
13
     problems in the theory. And I think what you will see here is
14
15
     they've contrived a market, they admit LinkedIn is in the
16
     market, they admit Twitter was in the market, Snap, TikTok, and
17
    many others --
              THE COURT: What about YouTube; is YouTube in the
18
     market?
19
20
                          I'm sorry?
              MS. MEHTA:
              THE COURT:
                         Is YouTube in the market?
21
22
                          I think that's for them to tell us,
              MS. MEHTA:
     whether with YouTube is in the market. But I think a large
23
     number of people would say YouTube is in the market.
24
          I think there is also a question as to whether they would
25
```

define the market to include Google, which does targeted advertising.

MR. BATHAEE: No.

MS. MEHTA: The fact that we don't know, based on an 879-paragraph complaint, who is alleged to be in this market and what lines they're drawing -- other than carving in and carving out and changing over time to try to contrive a market -- is a fundamental problem. And I think, if you consider the core of their theory, which is that there was some sort of barrier to entry, the fact that all of these other players have entered the market at different times, really, I think, fundamentally undermines the notion that there's a structural barrier to entry.

The fact that Facebook was a strong platform, and performed well because it had a good product, is not anticompetitive. It doesn't mean that -- what they have is a claim based on its success, which is essentially what you hear Mr. Bathaee saying. And I think that problem permeates the actual challenged conduct as well.

So if we think about what the core of the theory is even apart from what I would submit would be the failure to plead an adequate market, if you listen to the core of the theory it is: Well, there is a handful of nonexclusive vertical agreements that they claim to be these entry and capture agreements; there's other nonexclusive vertical agreements that they call

the data sharing agreements.

There's integration of WhatsApp and Instagram. There is this surveillance apparatus that they've described, Onavo. And then there is a Google agreement, which is a basis for their stand-alone Section 1 claim. But affirmatively they elected not to plead a stand-alone Section 2 claim based on the Google agreement. And the reason for that is that Google agreement is about off-platform advertising. It's about off-platform advertising, not --

THE COURT: Well, I think that you -- that is clearly an issue that's just going to have to be -- I don't have any doubts that the Section 1 claim is going to go forward.

MS. MEHTA: Agreed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that's my own conclusion, in addition to a prior court. Look, I hear what you're saying. But I think at the end of the day, classically Section 2, relevant market, barriers to entry, exclusionary conduct, or factual issues -- I don't think the complaint is particularly deficient, I'm not saying I have some doubts. But seems to me that it's probably enough to go forward.

But, you know, one thing I would like to see as we go forward is, I'd like to get the relevant market issues addressed early rather than later. This is a gatekeeper; okay? Because if there's no relevant market, there is no market in which monopoly power could be exercised.

I'm also -- I'm really just a little bit at sea as to what the barriers to entry are and who was excluded. I can't figure out who was kept out of the advertising game. Who wanted to do this service and who, among the plaintiffs' advertisers, wanted to buy a service that they couldn't do because Facebook built a brick wall? Am I just -- I'm not seeing it. So those are the things I'd like to target earlier.

On the limitations issues I think there's enough to go forward.

Is there anything you want to add on that?

MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I mean, it's very new events under Samsung. I think it's -- I mean, look, at the end of the day you'll still have the opportunity to raise it as a fact issue, we're still talking about 12(b)(6), but under Samsung it seems to me that they have enough.

MS. MEHTA: Understood, Your Honor.

I will respectfully submit that I think on both the merits of their claims in terms of whether they've adequately pled an effect in the social advertising market and an anticompetitive effect in the market, and on statute of limitations, what we heard today actually goes to the heart of the problem, which is they're now saying their claims are about supposed monopoly and anticompetitive effect 2018, 2017. How do they then connect that to a 2022 filling date, which is the filling date for this

complaint?

THE COURT: They've got four-years.

MS. MEHTA: Well, right. But if it's 2017 and ends in 2018, it may fall right outside of the statue of limitations.

THE COURT: Well, no, no. It's the last -- within four years of the last overt act. That's typically how it's construed.

MS. MEHTA: Right. Understood. But that would be 2018, and I don't know when in 2018 they're claiming the monopoly ended.

But the problem with all of this is really what I'm getting as is they have had four opportunities -- I guess, five, if we listen to them today -- to articulate a viable claim, because they've had their original complaint; their consolidated advertiser class action complaint; their first amended complaint; their opposition to the motion to dismiss; and the argument today to articulate a viable market for a viable time period and a theory of exclusionary conduct that would have an anticompetitive effect in that market.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, I'm not going to cut them off just on the pleadings. This is intensely fact-based. This is a complicated market. It's going to require expert testimony, in addition to a good factual record. I'm not going to turn off the spigot just on the papers. That would be unreasonable, I think.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

```
Let me ask you this, though -- because I want to get into
discovery. We're going to work out all your discovery
problems, get you back on track here.
     I do hot-tubs. Do you understand what those are?
very fond of them.
    Now what's the -- have you talked about how you're going
to -- do you have your experts yet? Do you know more or less
who you're going to use and have you shared that with each
other?
         MR. BATHAEE: We do, Your Honor. We do.
         THE COURT: You what?
        MR. BATHAEE: We have not shared it, but we have our
experts, Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
                    And Your Honor has set a schedule that
        MS. MEHTA:
includes the period for the hot-tubs.
         THE COURT: I really want -- can you tell me now?
you want -- you don't want to tell -- it's okay. If you don't
want to tell me now, it's all right. But can you tell me now
who it might be? Do you want to wait?
         MR. BATHAEE: I'm happy to --
         THE COURT: If it's not locked in, that's okay.
         MR. BATHAEE: Yeah.
         THE COURT: Okay.
```

MR. BATHAEE: My colleague, Brian Dunne, is going to

```
address that.
 1
              MR. DUNNE: Yeah. So we have a -- Rick Warren Bolton
 2
     and Michael Williams is --
 3
                          Oh, Warren Bolton. Okay. And who else?
 4
              THE COURT:
 5
              MR. DUNNE: Yes, Warren Bolton, will be our liability
             And then we have -- Mike Williams is our damages
 6
     expert.
 7
     expert.
              THE COURT: All right. So Warren Bolton is liability
 8
     and Mr. Williams is damages.
 9
10
              MR. DUNNE: And then we have an MLAI expert. I forgot
    his name.
11
              THE COURT: A what?
12
              MR. DUNNE: A machine learning AI expert to actually
13
     help --
14
15
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. I'm just talking about the
16
     antitrust thing.
17
              MR. DUNNE: Your Honor, that will go to the barrier to
18
     entry stuff --
19
              THE COURT: And, Meta, have you all settled on your
20
     experts yet?
21
              MS. MEHTA: At least some of them, Your Honor.
                                                              So we
     will be working with Dennis Carlton, Katherine Tucker, and I
22
23
     suspect some others depending on how the issues develop.
                         Okay. On liability issues.
24
              THE COURT:
25
              MS. MEHTA: Yes, on liability issues.
```

THE COURT: It's likely to be Carlton and Warren Bolton at the hot-tub then; right? I'm not -- your hands aren't tied. If anything happens, it's fine.

I would rather do it sooner rather than later. Here's what I would like to do, I think. In addition to my fondness for hot-tubs, I am very fond, in my patent cases, of tutorials. And I think a market tutorial, relevant market tutorial with some thought about barriers to entry, exclusionary conduct, would be useful as well. So think about doing a tutorial day.

It would be off the record. Tutorials, I do my IP tutorials, patent tutorials off -- actually, I do do them on the record, but you just can't cite them.

Just think about that. Okay? I think I'm probably going to do to this in my Google antitrust case, although they don't know it yet. Just think about how that might work.

MS. MEHTA: Your Honor, just one point --

THE COURT: Do you understand what I'm saying? This would be each expert would come in and say: Here's my understanding of what the market is; here's my understanding of what Meta has done; here's my understanding about why it excluded people who wanted to get in, and -- or vice versa. Yeah.

MS. MEHTA: Understood, Your Honor. And just one point of clarification. I assume you also want to do this for the users, because I think some of the very same issues apply

to their market definition that you've raised with respect to the social advertising maternal.

THE COURT: Consumers?

MS. MEHTA: Users, consumers, we use those therms

MS. MEHTA: Users, consumers, we use those therms interchangeably.

THE COURT: Yeah, for everybody. Yeah. Yeah. I mean, we haven't had -- I haven't been called upon to look at that one yet so I don't --

MS. MEHTA: And, Your Honor, I may have missed it, but I don't know that we've heard who the users plan to use for expert purposes.

THE COURT: Oh. Aren't you all using the same people?

MR. SWEDLOW: No, we're not. We're not defining the same market and we don't have the same theories. So.~.~.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. SWEDLOW: I wasn't prepared to tell you because we haven't finalized who we're going to use as our experts. But since everybody else shared, can we set a very short deadline and then we'll send Facebook an e-mail or letter saying here are the experts we're going to use.

THE COURT: I have had no occasion to look at the user complaint because it wasn't -- you know, nothing came up. So I don't know anything about it, to be honest. And I would really prefer not to have overlapping plaintiffs' side experts. So just see what you can do with that. Okay?

```
If you have Section 2 claims -- do you have Section 2
 1
     claims for the users? Yes?
 2
              MR. SWEDLOW: Yes.
                                  I was just -- we're not going to
 3
     have overlapping experts. We have --
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          In other words, I don't want Warren Bolton
     to be followed by someone, technically on the user side, saying
 6
 7
     exactly the same thing with a few extra points.
              MR. SWEDLOW: We have different -- I don't want to
 8
     take up your entire afternoon --
 9
              THE COURT: You have very different markets and
10
11
     everything else? How is this going to work for trial then?
     How are we going to try this?
12
13
              MS. MEHTA: Your Honor, we did raise this issue with
     Judge Koh at the initial hearing with respect to counsel
14
     selection.
15
16
          Our view is that the cases should not be consolidated in
17
     the way they have been for that reason. But Judge Koh thought
     it made sense to consolidate them. I think we're now pretty
18
     far down the line in terms of consolidated discovery.
19
                          I think that's okay.
                                                I'm just talking
20
              THE COURT:
     about trial.
21
22
              MS. MEHTA: But at trial I think we are going to have
23
     some real serious conversations depending on what theories
     survive this process. And if we get to trial, then the
24
```

question will be how do we structure that. And I think there

```
is still a lot of work to do to figure out -- I mean, from our
 1
    perspective, I think a lot of the theories are nonviable and
 2
     we're going to have to hash that out with Your Honor over the
 3
 4
     next year.
 5
                         I am not surprised to hear you say that.
              THE COURT:
              MS. MEHTA:
                          I know you're not.
 6
              MR. SWEDLOW: Your Honor, I don't know what's
 7
     happening here, but Facebook argued that they should be
 8
     consolidated and included in one complaint. We don't believe
 9
10
     they should be consolidated. They're different classes and
11
     different theories. So I don't know why we're now saying that
     Facebook didn't want it to be consolidated. They did; we
12
             So I still think it shouldn't and it sounds like we're
13
     didn't.
     in agreement that it should not be consolidated --
14
15
                          I asked an innocent which is: How are we
              THE COURT:
16
     going to try the cases?
17
          Well, apparently, there is some huge back story.
                                                            I'll
18
     deal with it later.
          Let's deal with the discovery now.
19
              MS. MEHTA: Your Honor, there is just one point of
20
21
     clarification with respect to the pleadings in light of what
     I -- where I read Your Honor to be on the motion to dismiss
22
23
     which is:
               In -- over the course of the motion to dismiss
```

briefing, the plaintiff -- the advertiser plaintiffs have

indicated that they're withdrawing a large number of the

24

theories and allegations from their complaint. It is 879 paragraphs, as Your Honor knows.

What we would ask is if you are going to deny the motion to dismiss, that you direct them to file an amended complaint that conforms to only the theories that they have not abandoned and the allegations that actually relate to those theories, not hundreds of paragraphs of context.

The reason for that is twofold. One, it's very burdensome for us to respond to a complaint of this length. But two -- and perhaps more importantly -- I don't think Your Honor wants us to have discovery skirmishes based on allegations in the complaint and whether things are actually relevant or no longer relevant. And so cleaning up the pleadings will allow us to actually focus on the case as we go forward.

So that would be our request.

MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, if I may respond, the -- what she is referring to -- what my friend over here is referring to is the original refusal deal claim.

Now, the problem, of course, the refusal deal is not in this case, but the context for the exclusionary agreements is the same, which is that Facebook demanded reciprocity agreements, hatched the scuttling of its platform, which in turn required it to enter into these exclusionary agreements. They're part and parcel in that sense that we're not basing liability on those facts, but those facts are extremely

```
important for the plausibility of the complaint, and even
 1
 2
    potentially at trial.
          And, Your Honor, I -- if Your Honor will permit me, I just
 3
     do want to make some point on limitations if you don't mind.
 4
    And that is --
 5
 6
              THE COURT: Okay. Yeah.
              MR. BATHAEE: Ms. Mehta -- I just want to correct
 7
     this. Ms. Mehta said that this starts in 2017 for the eBay and
 8
    Netflix agreement. And for Netflix it's incorrect, and
 9
     Your Honor can look at the sealed portions of paragraphs 530
10
11
     and 536 -- I won't read the date because it's sealed.
              THE COURT: You know, I had a question about that, but
12
13
     go ahead.
              MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, so there is no relation back
14
15
     or statute of limitations issue with respect to Netflix.
16
          With respect to eBay, the conduct spans from 2017, all the
17
     way to 2019. And, in fact, Your Honor, we identified -- we
18
     identified a presentation in this on paragraph 469 --
              THE COURT: You know, actually, I think I'm okay on
19
20
     all this. My question --
21
              MR. BATHAEE: Okay.
                         -- why is this complaint under seal?
22
              THE COURT:
23
    mean, I didn't --
              MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor --
24
25
              THE COURT:
                          I am really hostile to sealing documents
```

because it completely undermines who we are as a federal court, 1 which is a courtroom of the People of the United States, who 2 have a perfect right to see everything that crosses my desk and 3 that I rely upon and a jury will rely upon in making a 4 5 decision, particularly in a case of this magnitude. And I'm particularly doubtful that complaints should be sealed. 6 So why was this sealed? 7 MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, we took no position on the 8 These are Facebook's redactions, essentially, that 9 sealing. they wanted. We don't actually see reasons any of these things 10 11 should be sealed, but that's a question for Facebook, Your Honor, and we don't oppose unsealing. 12 I'm not just following it, Ms. Mehta. 13 THE COURT: Yes, Your Honor. I understand 14 MS. MEHTA: 15 Your Honor's view on that and I understand the case law on that issue. We have proposed very, very, very limited and narrow 16 17 targeting of the redactions. This is at Docket Entry 18 Number 244 --THE COURT: This is -- I'm holding up -- which will 19 20 not show up on the record -- the entire page after page after 21 page is redacted. That is not narrow and limited. That's not the set of redactions that we 22 MS. MEHTA: 23 actually asked to have sealed. So they submitted a highlighted copy of the complaint 24

which was based on the confidentiality designation of the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

```
documents they were citing. Then, under the local rules, we
submitted a declaration from a Meta employee with targeted,
narrowed requests to seal only the specific things that would
create, under the relevant standards, undue burden to Meta's
business.
     And that's the declaration at 244-1. And it is not all of
the highlighting. It is a very limited subset of that.
                     It's not. It's a much smaller set?
         THE COURT:
        MS. MEHTA:
                    Yes, Your Honor. And we have a
declaration --
         THE COURT:
                    If I look at this, I would say it is a
fraction of what I have now?
        MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor. We narrowed
significantly what needs to be sealed from the highlighted
version of the complaint that was filed by the --
         THE COURT: All right. I'll take a look at it, but in
all probability a much, much less redacted complaint will be
filed.
       Okay?
         MR. BATHAEE: Your Honor, I just want to flag that we
have had multiple sealing motions. And they often seal the
names of people and, you know, that sort of perplexes me, why
the name has to be sealed.
     So I respectfully want to flag that for the Court.
don't see a basis to redact names off the complaint.
         THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to remember that.
```

Case 3:20-cv-08570-JD Document 339 Filed 08/17/22 Page 33 of 49 you have to say it in your filings about sealing or the point is going to get lost. MR. BATHAEE: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: You have a mountain of discovery problems. I keep my discovery, which means I'm going to figure out who's an impediment and who is a problem-solver. And problem-solvers will be rewarded and people who are impediments will be sanctioned. I want to be very clear about that. So let me take up -- let's see. This looks like a joint letter, Docket Number 319. Something to do about Facebook's app developer investigation documents and non-party subpoena communications.

MR. SWEDLOW: Your Honor, I think that's two disputes that we put in that we combined into --

THE COURT: Let's start with the app developer investigation.

MR. SWEDLOW: So the app developer investigation documents were -- have been ruled on by two state courts and one federal judge, Judge Corley.

The dispute, as we see it, is that the information, the ADI, app developer information, was not the attorney/client communication, but the underlying documents and data from that investigation, is not attorney/client privilege and is not work product, as Judge Corley ruled. And what we would like is that the exact same information that Facebook is required to produce

```
in the exact same form be produced here.
 1
              THE COURT: All right. Where is -- so there is a
 2
    bolus of AD -- what do you call it, ADI?
 3
              MR. SWEDLOW: ADI.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: So there is a bolus of ADI documents
     sitting where; what case are they on?
 6
              MR. SWEDLOW: The Cambridge Analytica case which, I
 7
     think, Judge Corley was the magistrate judge at the time, and
 8
     ruled on the discovery dispute in Judge Chhabria's --
 9
              THE COURT: You know what? Please. The name on the
10
11
     door is "Donato."
12
              MR. SWEDLOW: Oh, I'm sorry.
13
              THE COURT: Just forget about -- you're here, okay?
14
              MR. SWEDLOW: Yes.
              THE COURT: You're with me now. Don't mention anybody
15
16
     else.
17
              MR. SWEDLOW: Got it.
              THE COURT: I'm asking a very simple question:
18
19
     physically are the ADI located? In this MDL case?
20
              MR. SWEDLOW:
                            Yes.
              THE COURT: All right. What is the problem with
21
    producing them, Facebook?
22
23
              MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor.
          So the problem is that the documents that they have
24
25
     requested are not the nonprivileged documents relating to ADI.
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Nonprivileged. THE COURT: They're not asking for nonprivileged MS. MEHTA: documents. What they've asked for is a request that is focused only on the documents that Judge Corley ordered to be produced over Meta's objection that they are work product protected. THE COURT: Let me ask you this: So have you given your colleagues here, the plaintiffs side, have you given them the non- -- what you consider to be the nonprivileged ADI? MS. MEHTA: We have proposed that to them. And they have said they don't want that. What they want is just the cloned production of what is being produced in the Cambridge -and we're happy to talk to them about --THE COURT: Let's do this: You produce the ADI documents -- okay? -- whatever you think is nonprivileged and then you're just going to do a privilege log for the other ones. And if you have a problem with the privilege log, you can come and see me. Okay? A problem is not going to be "a judge in Massachusetts" or "one down the hall reached a different decision." That is not a problem. You approach me and say, "This document is not privileged because, " as if you're the first person to speak on the issue. You got it? MR. SWEDLOW: Understood, yes. THE COURT: All right. So just do that. How long do you need for that, Ms. Mehta?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

```
Your Honor, we're talking about
         MS. MEHTA:
potentially hundreds of thousands of documents. So I'm happy
to give you an estimate, but I don't have one off the top of my
head.
         THE COURT:
                    They've already been produced; right?
         MS. MEHTA: The problem is they're intermingled with
other productions.
                   So it's not like there's no database that I
can go to --
                    It's not in a little box, so to speak?
         THE COURT:
         MS. MEHTA: I wish we were talking about boxes of
documents, Your Honor. We're talking about data centers.
     We have -- I understand there's -- I'm not counsel of
record in the case, but I understand there is something like
five document production databases. And the documents are
intermingled throughout, so it wouldn't be like pressing a
button.
         It's going to take us some time.
         THE COURT: How about let's start with three weeks.
If you need more time -- okay? So three weeks, you produce the
nonprivileged ADI and then a privilege log.
                                             If you need more,
you can just tell me and work it out with -- preferably, work
it out. I don't need to be involved. You can work it out.
                                                             Ιf
you can't work it out, then I'll get involved.
                     Thank you, Your Honor.
         MS. MEHTA:
                    All right. So that takes care of that.
         THE COURT:
     What's this non-party subpoena issue?
```

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

```
MR. SWEDLOW:
                       So from our perspective, there are --
third-party subpoenas have been issued, and what we were hoping
is that we could be copied on the correspondence with
third-party subpoenas recipients, receive the productions, and
be allowed to attend meet and confers so that we don't have to
issue subpoenas and engage in another litigation potentially.
                    Okay.
                           That's a little too abstract for
         THE COURT:
     Who's issuing the subpoenas?
         MR. SWEDLOW: Facebook issued 36 non-party subpoenas
in this case.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. SWEDLOW: We've issued a total of 11 so as far.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
                           So 36 Facebook subpoenas and what
is it -- or Meta subpoenas. What is it you want to know?
         MR. SWEDLOW: We want to be copied on the
correspondence with the -- counsel for those third-parties, so
that when they engage in a document production and narrow the
scope of the subpoena, we don't have to issue our own subpoena
to get our own documents from the same party. The parties
would be companies like Google and Nielsen.
         THE COURT: Are you having a lot of conversations with
people about their production?
         MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
     So here's the concern, and I've said this to them many,
many times over the preceding months. We have no problem
```

```
producing to them our correspondence with non-parties, the
 1
     documents we get with non-parties; of course, they're entitled
 2
     to all of that.
 3
          The problem is, we're having phone calls with non-parties
 4
 5
     to talk about what we're looking for to develop potential
     witnesses, to talk about what evidence they may have that may
 6
    be relevant to our case. Having plaintiffs' counsel on those
 7
     calls not only infringes on our work product and our ability to
 8
     develop our case, but I think, frankly, is going to really
 9
10
     derail our ability to get non-party discovery, which we're
11
     already struggling with because we're already getting a lot of
     foot-dragging from the non-parties. And I suspect -- I hate to
12
     say this, Your Honor, but there's going to be some motions to
13
     compel coming your way. We need this evidence --
14
15
              THE COURT: Oh, no, no. Discovery letters.
                                                            No
16
    motions.
17
                          That's what I mean, Your Honor.
                                                            I'm
              MS. MEHTA:
18
     sorry.
              THE COURT:
                          Please, always keep that in mind; just the
19
20
     letters, please.
```

MS. MEHTA: And that having plaintiffs on every call so that we're having a three-way negotiation or litigation about the scope of the subpoenas is going to take this process and blow it up way further.

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, strictly speaking, you shouldn't be

```
Case 3:20-cv-08570-JD Document 339 Filed 08/17/22 Page 39 of 49
     having conversations with witnesses about what they're going to
 1
          They're supposed to be producing --
 2
              MS. MEHTA: Not the witnesses, counsel -- about who
 3
     might be knowledgeable about what documents they might have
 4
 5
     that might be relevant. This is the normal negotiation process
 6
     with counsel for a non-party.
 7
          I guarantee you that if a non-party was on the phone with
     me or one of my colleagues, and then a plaintiff's lawyer, and
 8
     had to listen to us argue about what's relevant and not
 9
     relevant and what should come in and what shouldn't come in,
10
11
     the process is going to fundamentally break down.
              THE COURT: Well, I think they have a right to know if
12
13
     you're skewing the evidence. That's what he's asking.
                          But that --
14
              MS. MEHTA:
                          And I have to say I'm a little concerned.
15
              THE COURT:
```

THE COURT: And I have to say I'm a little concerned. I mean, these are non-parties, meaning they're witnesses, and you should not be bargaining with them about what's good for you and what's not good and whether they should produce it or not.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MEHTA: Well, but -- Your Honor, that's not what we're doing.

So I want to be very clear. That's not what we're doing.

What we're doing is talking about the scope of the information
that we're asking for. "Here is what we're interested in
trying to learn about. Do you have documents about that?" And

the non-party might say, "No, we don't keep documents about 1 that, but we have documents about this other thing." 2 That's a free-flowing conversation. 3 **THE COURT:** No, I understand you may say that. 4 5 everybody here is entitled to trust but verify, and you are taking out the "verify" part. 6 I'll just tell you as a general rule, I am not at all 7 sanguine about lawyers cutting deals with witnesses on what, 8 you know, they may have or not. That gives me considerable 9 pause, Ms. Mehta. So I don't know what the answer is, but --10 11 MS. MEHTA: Could I make a suggestion, Your Honor? -- I don't like the position you're 12 THE COURT: 13 taking. Could I make a suggestion, Your Honor? 14 MS. MEHTA: 15 Because I want to be very clear, we're not -- I'm sorry. 16 We're not cutting deals, but we're getting very strong 17 objections from non-parties as to the scope of the subpoena and 18 then we're doing what you do in every instance where you have a 19 negotiation: We're making agreements to narrow in some places 20 and focus in places that are higher priority for us. 21

We have no problem sharing with the plaintiffs what we're narrowing. We will tell them -- we'll send them an e-mail and say "We just narrowed the following topics, and we've told them that we're not going to ask for X, Y, Z." And if they want X, Y, and Z, they can talk to those non-parties and get it.

22

23

24

Well, that seems fair. Let's do it that 1 THE COURT: 2 That should be enough. way. MR. SWEDLOW: If I could -- just one point here. 3 What we're hoping for is to avoid then having to, after 4 5 the fact, go back to Apple, Google, Twitter and say, "If you 6 had just looked for that category, then we don't have to issue 7 or enforce our subpoena." It's not --THE COURT: You might have to do that. 8 So that's -- but, Ms. Mehta, you're going to send to the 9 plaintiffs every conversation and deal you strike. 10 11 MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor. This is going to be aboveboard. 12 THE COURT: 13 going to be discovery in the sunshine. I'm not going to have --14 We're happy to do that. 15 MS. MEHTA: 16 THE COURT: -- any backroom deals that the other 17 side -- and that goes -- both sides. This works two ways; this is bilateral. This isn't just Ms. Mehta. I'm just talking to 18 you too on the plaintiffs' side. You're all going to do this 19 out in the public square, so to speak, and everyone is going to 20 21 see it. So make sure that happens. 22 MS. MEHTA: Your Honor, just one logistics point. 23 I would like to suggest that we agree to a weekly schedule by which the parties inform each other of any adjustments or 24

25

narrowing of the subpoenas.

Do a Friday check-in, how about that? 1 THE COURT: 2 MS. MEHTA: That sounds great. THE COURT: So a weekly Friday check-in. 3 We'll e-mail each other on Friday with 4 MS. MEHTA: 5 that --THE COURT: You two can work it out. 6 That resolves Docket Number 319. 7 Now, Docket Number 323-3, which is sealed again for some 8 reason, but anyway: Hyperlinked Documents. 9 What's the hyperlinked documents issue? Plaintiff? 10 11 MR. DUNNE: Yes, Your Honor. Brian Dunne for the advertisers. 12 13 So, Your Honor, the dispute here is essentially that we have this giant amount of documents where the centerpiece of 14 the conversation is missing. And I think the real problem, 15 16 just going through practicalities, is that we haven't been 17 presented by -- anything by Meta that would allow us to actually ensure what when we have all of these documents that 18 are saying, "Hey, look at this -- look at this -- read through 19 about what you're going to be doing, " or "look at this 20 competitive analysis of Netflix," we have an ability to see 21 22 that. 23 And so, you know, what we would like is, an order from Your Honor saying, at minimum, when -- right? -- that 24 advertisers, can send or, I quess, plaintiffs generally can 25

```
send a list of hyperlinks of relevance that Meta will then --
 1
              THE COURT: All right. You just want to pick some
 2
     links here and there? Is that what you're saying?
 3
              MR. DUNNE: What I would recommend -- which I've seen
 4
     in other cases -- is, we will just send them lists on a rolling
 5
    basis --
 6
 7
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
                         -- and they send back to us the documents.
              MR. DUNNE:
 8
                         My point is, though, you're going to --
              THE COURT:
 9
     this is a curated list. You're not just going to say --
10
11
              MR. DUNNE:
                          It's a curated list. Yes, so it will
12
    be --
13
              THE COURT:
                         You will actually pick a subset.
              MR. DUNNE: Right. So it will say, you know, my
14
15
     colleague or whatever, Mr. -- my friend --
16
              THE COURT:
                         All of them, every time.
              MR. DUNNE: Mr. Gringer -- "David, I have these lists
17
     that advertisers noticed from our document review that we need
18
     to find the hyperlinks from." Right?
19
          And some sort of -- right? -- reasonable time period,
20
     perhaps like 10 days or so, where we're supposed to get back to
21
22
     us. And then we can work out -- right? -- they say that they
23
    have trouble -- right? -- locating -- or doing -- doing like
     linkages, or maybe things are missing. Well, they can tell us
24
     that when we send it to them.
25
```

```
1
              THE COURT:
                          All right.
                                      That seems reasonable.
 2
              MR. GRINGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David
     Gringer for Meta.
 3
          I agree it seems reasonable; so reasonable we've been
 4
 5
     proposing it to the advertiser plaintiffs for the last
 6
     six months. So as long as it's reasonable, if that's how they
 7
     want to proceed --
                         If it gets too much, you can come back and
              THE COURT:
 8
                     We'll do that on that basis.
 9
     tell me. Okay?
          All right. That resolves 323-3.
10
11
          All right. Now, 328. Hot off the press, August 4th.
     Well, not that hot. A week ago.
12
                                       Let's see.
13
          Oh.
               This is the hyperlink. That's fine. We're done.
     Okay. So -- all right. The discovery problems are solved.
14
15
          Now, I always regret asking this: Is there anything else,
16
    Ms. Mehta?
17
                         Your Honor, what I would suggest is that
              MS. MEHTA:
     we take heed of Your Honor's warning that we need to move this
18
19
     case forward with discovery and that you're not going to abide
     discovery impediments, and see if we can't get the parties to
20
21
     work together on a whole host of other issues that we raised in
22
     our joint case management statements.
23
          I don't want to take your time with them now. I'm hoping
     your comments will help get us moving.
24
                          Good. I'll give you this opportunity -- I
25
              THE COURT:
```

do it rarely, but this may be a case where it's suitable -- I'm 1 happy to have quarterly check-ins with me, if you'd like to do 2 that. We set it every quarter, and if you don't want to do it 3 you can just say "We don't need to," and we'll just take it off 4 5 calendar, that's not a problem, if you are -- if everybody is 6 happy. 7 Do you want to do that? MS. MEHTA: Yes, Your Honor. You know, I know it's 8 rare for the defendant to be asking for that, but in this case, 9 10

I think we could actually really use that --

THE COURT: No, defendants ask all the time.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

We need to move this forward and we need MS. MEHTA: to move it forward effectively and officially, and I think that would help.

Why don't we schedule the first one for --THE COURT: when would you like to schedule the first one, Ms. Mehta?

MS. MEHTA: I think, Your Honor -- it's August right Maybe in October, towards the middle or end of October, if Your Honor is available.

THE COURT: All right. You two work out a date. We'll keep it quarterly, more or less. If you don't want to do it, just tell me a week ahead of time. It's not a problem. No questions asked. We'll cancel it. But if there are things that come up -- now, let me tell you how this has gone off the tracks in other cases: People get used to it and then they

```
just sort of walk in and present things to me without any prior
 1
    notice of what the situation is or anything else. Let's don't
 2
     do that. Okay? I'm happy to shoot from the hip, but you're
 3
     going to regret it afterwards. So just, if you have something
 4
 5
     for me to do, a week before, you put it in your statement.
          Now, look, I don't need the full this is -- whatever is on
 6
     deck for that meeting, I don't need the whole joint case
 7
     management thing. So don't do that. Give yourselves a break.
 8
     Just tell me, "Here are the three issues we're having a problem
 9
     on, " and I'll take it from there. Okay?
10
11
              MS. MEHTA:
                         Understood, Your Honor. Thank you.
12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
13
          What are you doing to resolve this, informally?
          Ms. Mehta?
14
              MS. MEHTA:
                         Yes, Your Honor. I knew you'd ask me that
15
16
     question.
17
          So the answer is: Nothing yet.
          But I have to say the reason for that. We are always open
18
     to talking about settlement, but this is a little bit of an
19
     unusual case given the breadth of the allegations, the nature
20
     of the allegations -- which are pretty novel, both with respect
21
     to the users and with respect to the advertisers. And I think,
22
```

you know, my assessment is, given the numbers they've said in

their initial disclosures for what they think is at stake,

given the issues in the pleadings that if we were to try to

23

24

engage now, it might be too early to actually have a constructive discussion.

THE COURT: Have you picked anybody?

MS. MEHTA: We have not, and we're happy to work on that with them.

THE COURT: Why don't you select someone and have that person ready to go. You two know what to do, but -- I mean, there are a number of national figures, you know, all sorts of people who are available and may be useful.

To some extent, your life, I think, has been made easier, Ms. Mehta, because as I understand it, the plaintiff advertisers are just saying it's just 2015 to 2019; that's it, more or less. So at least you know the years. I don't know how much is within those years.

But anyway, why don't you get that done. So within two weeks, just file a designation of who you have selected to be -- for everything, okay? This will be the global dispute mediator, settlement mediator for everybody.

I'm happy to consider a magistrate judge. This is a case that I think might profit from it. But I'd leave it to you in the first instance to decide. And if you prefer to have a magistrate judge, you can just file in two weeks a request for that and I will get somebody lined up. But if you want to do someone else, you two talk about it first and work it out.

25 Okay?

MS. MEHTA: Just one question about that, Your Honor.

In the past, where we have requested a magistrate judge -and different district judges have done this in different ways,
so I wanted to ask your preference. Would you like us to
confer on particular magistrates that we think would be well
suited --

THE COURT: I always like to have a name that people are comfortable with. I want everyone to be comfortable. So I want you to pick your judge. So if you have somebody in mind, I'd be perfectly happy to consider it. I can't guarantee it for a variety of reasons, but I will do everything I can to honor the request. Sound good?

MS. MEHTA: Thank you.

MR. SWEDLOW: Your Honor, I just wanted to flag one issue so that it doesn't just come up for the first time in October.

We believe that the case schedule could -- we may not be able to meet it as litigants unless there's some date that is imposed, a substantial completion date that's imposed.

The FTC case -- which is not the same case, but is against Facebook also -- recently had a substantial completion date for document production. If we don't have that date imposed upon Facebook, and for the plaintiffs, then we won't be able to proceed to depositions because we won't know that we have the documents we need to conduct a deposition.

Well, you two can talk about that. And if 1 THE COURT: it's a problem and you don't want to wait until October, you 2 can do a joint statement to me and I can take care of it that 3 4 way. 5 MR. SWEDLOW: Okay. All right. Thanks for coming in. 6 THE COURT: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 MS. MEHTA: (Proceedings adjourned at 12:44 p.m.) 8 ---000---9 10 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript 11 from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 12 13 DATE: Sunday, August 14, 2022 14 15 16 Kuth lum lo 17 18 19 Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RMR, RDR, FCRR, CSR No. 12219 Official Reporter, U.S. District Court 20 21 22 23 24 25